

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

U. S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/720955

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/DE99/01783INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
JUNE 17, 1999PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
JULY 4, 1998TITLE OF INVENTION
METHOD FOR PRODUCING UV POLARIZERSAPPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
WOLF-GERNOT DROST ET AL

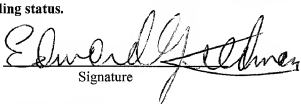
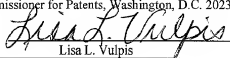
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau)
 - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has **NOT** expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern other document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information:

PCT/ISA/210 - Int'l. Search Report (English)
1 sheet of Formal Drawings

APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/720955				INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/DE99/01783		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO DROST ET AL-2 PCT	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: Basic National Fee (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)): Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$860.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482)\$690.00 Neither international preliminary examination fee paid (37 CFR 1.82) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....\$1,000.00 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4).....\$100 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS		PTO USE ONLY	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <u>20</u> <u>30</u> months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$ 860.00			
Claims	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate				
Total Claims	15 - 20 =	- 0 -	X \$18.00	\$			
Independent Claims	1 - 3 =	- 0 -	X \$80.00	\$			
Multiple dependent claim(s) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$			
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 860.00			
Reduction by 1/2 for Small Entity status.				\$ 430.00			
SUBTOTAL =				\$ 430.00			
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <u>20</u> <u>30</u> months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$			
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 430.00			
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				See cover sheet attached to assign \$ to be charged to Deposit Acct			
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 430.00			
				Amount to be: refunded	\$		
				charged	\$		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims Small Entity status. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$430.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. 03-2468 in the amount of \$_____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 03-2468. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.							
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.							
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: COLLARD & ROE, P.C. 1077 Northern Boulevard Roslyn, New York 11576-1696 (516) 365-9802							
Express Mail No. EL 769 423 630 US				 Signature			
Date of Deposit January 3, 2001				Edward R. Freedman Reg. No. 26.048			
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10, on the date indicated above, and is addressed to the Asst. Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231							
 Lisa L. Vulpis							

PATENTIN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: WOLF-GERNOT DROST ET AL-2 (PCT)
PCT No.: PCT/DE 99/01783 FILED: JUNE 17, 1999
TITLE: METHOD FOR PRODUCING UV POLARIZERS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**BOX PCT**

Ass't. Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Preliminary to Examination, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 2, line 3, delete "in accordance with claim no. 1";

line 5, delete "in claim no. 1";

lines 7 and 8, delete "each as described in claim no. 1";

Claim 3, line 3, delete "each as described in claim no. 1";

lines 5 and 6, delete "as described in claim no. 1";

Claim 4, line 1, delete "claims nos. 1, 2 and 3", and
insert --claim no. 1--;

lines 2 and 3, delete "in the claims nos. 1, 2 or
3";

line 3, after "completed" insert --,--;

Claim 5, line 1, delete "claims nos. 1, 2 and 3", and
insert --claim no. 1--;

Claim 6, line 3, delete "in claim no. 1";

Claim 7, line 1, delete "or claim no. 6";

Claim 8, line 3, delete "in claim no. 1";

Claim 9, line 1, delete "or claim no. 2";

lines 2 and 3, delete "in claim no. 1 or claim no.
2";

Claim 10, lines 1 and 2, delete "or claim no. 2 or claim no.
3";

Claim 11, lines 1 and 2, delete "or claim no. 2 or claim no.
3 or claim no. 10";

Claim 12, line 1, delete "claims nos. 1 through to 3", and
insert --claim no. 1--;

Claim 13, lines 1 and 2, delete "claims nos. 1 through to 3,
or claim no. 12", and insert --claim no. 1--;

Claim 14, line 1, delete "claims nos. 1 through to 3", and
insert --claim no. 1--;

Claim 15, lines 1 and 2, delete "claims nos. 1 through to 3,
or claim no. 12 or claim no. 13 or claim no. 14",
and insert --claim no. 1--;

Please add the Abstract attached hereto on a separate sheet.

REMARKS

By this Preliminary Amendment, the multiple dependency of certain of the dependent claims has been removed so as to avoid the surcharge associated therewith and an Abstract is being provided. No new matter has been introduced. Entry of this amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
WOLF-GERNOT DROST ET AL

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Date of Deposit: January 3, 2001

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Lisa L. Vulpis
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Method for Producing UV Polarizers

The invention relates to a method for producing UV polarizers in which polarization is effected by dichroitic absorption, and where revolution-ellipsoidal metal particles in a novel arrangement are embedded in the support material, the latter being preferably standard float glass. Said polarizers have a wide absorption range over the UV spectrum. The method uses the metal particles' dichroitic behavior, which undergoes some alterations by specific process steps to embed and treat sub-microscopic metal particles within the support material.

Basically, there are several physical principles which can be used to produce plane-polarized light from non-polarized, or part-polarized light.

For instance, when utilizing the double refraction effect to produce plane-polarized light, it is the light's behavior that if in optically anisotropic media the incident light ray does not propagate along the optical axis it is divided into both an extraordinary and an ordinary light ray the polarized wave planes of which are vertically arranged to each other. Examples of application are polarizers that have been known for years such as Nicol prism, Glan Thompson prism, Wollaston prism, etc., whose structure, however, is rather solid (which makes them expensive), and they have an only limited useful surface, and they must be put very precisely into their working positions, too. Furthermore, their polarizing effect is strongly wave range dependent.

In case of inclined reflection of non-polarized light on transparent isotropic bodies the reflected light ray is part-polarized, with the component whose wave plane is arranged vertically to the plane of incidence being the preferably reflected one. If the angle of incidence is equal to the Brewster angle, the reflected light ray will be completely plane-

polarized. This effected is utilized, for example, in polarizing beam splitters, the disadvantages, however, are the same as they are with polarizer prisms.

In DE-OS 28 18 103, there is a "Method for Producing Polarizers made up of a great number of electrically conductive strips arranged all in parallel on a glass pane carrier" described, based on the so-called Hertzian polarization. Also, in EP 0416 157 A1, entitled "Polarizer", such Hertzian polarization is used as a basis.

One of the main disadvantages in connection with these Hertzian polarizers is that they reflect the unwelcome polarization component, an effect which is found bothersome in many fields of application, especially when used in displays. While this type of polarizers is successfully utilized in the IR range, they could not yet effectively be used in the visible, or even in the UV range due to manufacturing problems in producing an exactly constant metal filament grid.

The majority of polarizers employed nowadays uses the dichroitic absorption to produce polarizing effects. The principle here is that certain molecules, or crystals, show a wave plane orientation dependent absorption effect. With the layer being sufficiently thick, and the molecules or crystals in an isotropic orientation, only a plane-polarized component exits from the polarizer.

In this context, the biggest group is represented by mechanically stretched plastic films colored by using dichroitic colorants, because such films can be produced in a very cost-efficient way. Stretching makes the colorant molecules light-absorbent in an oriented way. Despite the great progress made in producing such type of films (which has been reflected in the relatively big number of patents) the basic disadvantages

such as chemical instability, sensitivity to UV rays, poor mechanical durability could not be removed. As a rule, these films can not be employed when the UV range is involved.

Dichroitic crystals, in particular non-spherical metal particle, are deemed to be most promising in compensating for those disadvantages. Especially non-spherical silver particles, 5nm - 50nm in size, are bringing about the desired effects in the wave range from 350nm to 1,000nm, owing to their special electronic configuration.

So, there are different starting-points from which to use this behavior.

Both US 4.049.338 (Light polarizing material method and apparatus) and US 5.122.907 (Light polarizer and method of manufacture) suggest using oriented revolution-ellipsoidal metal particles to be produce by precipitation on a smooth glass or plastic surface. The particles' eccentricity is controlled by said precipitation process so that maximum absorption positions can be achieved between 400nm and 3,000nm.

The disadvantage connected with this process is the mechanical sensitivity of the layers produced by it, which cannot be easily compensated for by applying protective coats as this would change the refractive index in the particles' environs and consequently lead to a shift in the maximum positions.

DE 29 27 230 C2 (Method for producing a polarizing glass film, glass films produced in accordance with it, and utilization of such films in liquid crystal displays) describes a process for the manufacture of a polarizer to be used in liquid crystal displays. They start from an organic, or inorganic glass melt into which pin-shaped bodies are added, and at last a glass film is drawn from. In connection with the invention to be dis-

closed, the above method is deemed disadvantageous in that no thin layers, i.e., not only near-surface layers can be realized.

There is a variety of suggestions made for producing polarizers having halide containing glasses as base material. Such glasses contain metal halide compounds, e.g., AgCl, AgBr, etc., out of - or in - which the metal part has precipitated. When the glass matrix is mechanically deformed, these particles receive a non-spherical shape which makes them behave in a dichroitic way.

US 3.653.863 (Method of forming photochromic polarizing glasses) describes the manufacture of high-polarizing glasses, using phase-separated or photosensitive (i.e., silver halide containing) glass materials that must be tempered in order to produce silver halide particles of the desired size. There are two other steps to follow: firstly, at temperatures between upper cooling point and glass-transition temperature, i.e., 500°C to 600°C, the glass is drawn, extruded, and rolled in order to give the silver halide particles an ellipsoidal shape and the desired orientation. When the glass is subjected to radiation (i.e., by UV rays), metallic silver precipitates on the surface of the silver particles, which means that this type of glasses can be switched - by being subjected to radiation - between a clear non-polarized state and a dark-tone polarized state.

Another method of manufacturing polarizing glass by metallic silver precipitation is suggested in US 4.304.584 (Method for making polarizing glasses by extrusion). Below its cooling point, the glass is tempered in a reducing atmosphere in order to produce metallic silver in a long-stretched out form within a surface-near layer which is at least 10µm thick. This process includes the production of a sandwich-type glass, combining layers of polarizing and photosensitive glass into a laminated structure.

From WO 98/14409, we know a polarizer that uses glass in which metal particles showing a large size profile are embedded. In order to produce such type of polarizer, the process starts with making a specific metal compound form deposits of varying sizes inside the glass material. After that, the glass together with the precipitated matter is subjected to a single-direction stretching process, which forces the deposits into particles of a longish, revolution-ellipsoidal shape, and - as a side-effect - parallels them. The final tempering step reduces the precipitated metal compounds, which brings about metal particles of a revolution-ellipsoidal shape located in a near-surface layer of the glass. These particles show varying deformations as far as their revolution-ellipsoidal shape is concerned, depending on the size of the deposit they originate from.

Just to mention it in brief, it is known (cf. for example US 5.122.907 (Light polarizer and method of manufacture)) that the positions of the desired wave length bands as they are produced by such type of polarizer depend on the metal revolution-ellipsoidal particles' volumes and axial ratios.

To create metal particles with higher eccentricities, US 4.486.213 (Drawing laminated polarizing glasses) suggests that metal halide containing glass should be enclosed in glass of another type before the deformation step takes place.

The basic disadvantage the above methods and glass materials have all in common is that they require complex and expensive special glasses. Obviously owing to this complexities and difficulties in handling the glasses, the field of application could not be successfully extended so far to the short-wave end of the visible light range, or even to the UV spectrum.

At last, reference should be made to DE 3150 201 A1 (Method for producing polarizing spectacle glass). A pane of spectacle

glass, containing a metal oxide that can be reduced (e.g., silver oxide), is heated in a reducing atmosphere over a period of time that is long enough to reduce the metal oxide into its metallic state at least on one of the pane's side in a near-surface layer of certain thickness. After the metal oxide underwent such reduction the pane is kept at an increased temperature level to allow the reduced oxide to nucleate. Subsequently, the pane is drawn in a special device to allow the metal nuclei to be stretched along parallel lines. The method's disadvantage is the need to use glasses melted in a special process, which limits the glass' silver content that can be reached in praxi to some 0.05 per cent to 0.5 per cent by weight. In addition, only narrow extinction bands may be created.

For polarizers in practice-oriented UV applications, however, broad-band extinction curves are of special interest. Halogen bulbs, having a distinct line spectrum, are the preferred light sources in this spectral region. To reach light intensities as high as possible, more than one of these lines must be used, and - as a consequence - broad-band polarizers are needed to produce polarizing effects over a wave length range as broad as possible.

According to the aim of the invention, a method shall be suggested after which UV polarizers that show polarization effects over a wave length range as broad as possible can be produced in a cost-efficient way using simple starting materials.

According to the invention, this problem is solved by using the method as described in claim no. 1. The method according to the invention is further developed by the patent claims nos. 2 through to and including 15.

The solution according to the invention needs being further explained.

It is widely known that in case of uniformly oriented revolution-ellipsoidal particles their absorption behavior differs plainly recognizably from that of spherical ones, and depends on the orientation of the polarized wave planes. When, for example, using silver revolution-ellipsoidal particles whose semiaxis ratio $a/b = 2$, this so-called dichroitic behavior makes the dichroitic silver absorption band very narrow, i.e., it does not meet the requirements in accordance with the invention's aims. However, the method according to the invention makes it possible to create a broad absorption range by creating bands that have different maximum positions which will overlap.

We have been successful in our attempt to create inside the glass material particles of different sizes which lead to at least two absorption bands whose maximum positions differ plainly recognizably from each other and, when being overlapped, make the dichroitic absorption region broader. The UV polarizer, utilizing this principle, has novel features that lie mainly in the structure of the near-surface area.

Basically, the metal stuff, e.g., silver, copper, gold, etc., may be added right into the glass melt, however, this might be disadvantageous as the metal spreads over the whole volume of glass batch, which makes a definite and productive subsequent color structuring incomprehensible. Other limiting factors include the fact that this way only low concentration levels inside the glass may be achieved. Alternatively, a subsequent embedding of metal stuff into the glass could provide a solution. Nearly all sorts of chemical elements can be embedded into glass surfaces by using ion implantation methods. Also, this can already be made targeted to selected local areas, as well

as implanting various combinations of chemical elements. Penetration depths of up to several 100nm can be realized.

On the other hand, ion implantation is a rather complicated method, technological-wise.

Ion exchange methods are particularly used to embed silver or copper ions into alkaline-containing glasses in a relatively cost-efficient way. To do this, the glass is brought into contact with a silver and/or copper containing salt melt, which causes alkaline ions of the glass being replaced by metal ions from the melt. From a practical point of view, low-temperature ion exchanges in nitrate melts (i.e., at temperatures from approx. 250°C to 400°C) proved extremely favorable, in particular due to the fact that the salts are soluble in water and, therefore, can be easily removed from the glass.

In principle, other salts may also be employed, however, they melt at higher temperatures, as a rule.

The metal ions' penetration depth into the glass depends on how long and at what temperatures such ion exchange takes place. In case of low-temperature ion exchange processes in a nitrate melt some few μm up to several 100 μm can be expected.

As explained, the embedding of metal ions by ion implantation and ion exchange processes makes up the first step of the method, according to patent claim no. 1.

In a subsequent tempering step (at temperatures in a range from 400°C to 650°C) the metal ions diffuse even into deeper areas of the glass body, become reduced and precipitate in form of crystalline particles. When tempered in a reducing atmosphere, e.g., hydrogen gas, an extremely thin (i.e., only few μm thick) metal particle containing near-surface layer is created. If, however, tempering takes place in a non-reducing atmosphere (including vacuum) the metal ions may be reduced by substances

that are already existent in the glass and have a reducing effect (refining agents). This applies in particular to substances such as iron, cerium, and manganese, which are contained - in minor concentration levels - in technical sorts of glass.

The reduction of metal ions when tempering corresponds to the second step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1. This only leads to a rather narrow particle size profile.

In another tempering step (after-tempering) taking place in a non-reducing atmosphere a reforming process leads to even bigger particles. In this context, reference is made to the third step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1.

At this point, the above treatment is repeated. Again, metal ions are embedded into the glass (fourth step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1), and again small new particles are created (fifth step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1), without bringing about any great changes to the bigger particles already formed in the third step.

In the following deformation process (sixth step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1) the particles undergo a transformation from spherical into revolution-ellipsoidal shape. It could be demonstrated that the particles' deformation, described by their semiaxis ratios after deforming, for example, depends to a great extent on their sizes, i.e., bigger particles become more deformed than smaller ones, while the other deformation conditions and factors are the same to all size categories.

The broader size profile as produced according to the invention leads to semiaxis values distributed over a bigger range, which in turn leads to widened dichroitic absorption bands, as could be shown above.

The particles in their deformed shape are thermally stable up to temperatures near their lower cooling point. Above this temperature, however, they undergo a re-deformation back to their original spherical shape. This means that the method according to the invention may be altered so that after the third step of the method as described in patent claim no. 1 a deformation process might take place, to be followed by a second deformation step after the small particles have been created in the tempering step (cf. patent claim no. 2).

According to the invention, this principle is used, in a repeated treatment process, to create particle size profiles that are distinctively widened (cf. patent claim no. 3).

At temperatures above the lower cooling point the particles undergo a re-deformation and, consequently, cause a change to the dichroitic absorption bands. According to the invention, this behavior is used to tune up specific bands, whose maximum spectral positions locally differ in ranges with laterally narrow limits corresponding to local energy inputs (cf. patent claim no. 4, and more specific patent claims nos. 12 & 13).

Also, the UV polarizers produced according to the invention are characterized by the fact that the dichroitic absorption effect is caused in an only very thin near-surface layer of the glass. If this layer is locally (i.e., partially or completely) removed, flat-structured UV polarizers can be designed, for example, by employing a lacquer mask created in a photolithographic process, followed by an etching step using hydrofluoric acid applied to a certain surface area (cf. patent claim no. 14).

The following are five practical execution examples to explain the invention in more detail.

1st execution example

As can be seen from fig. 1, creating and overlapping bands of different maximum positions allows formation of a broader absorption range, according to the invention. It is shown, how the two absorption bands A and B that differ in their maximum positions can be overlapped and, consequently, effect a considerably wider dichroitic absorption range as comes with the resulting band C.

2nd execution example

A standard float glass is brought into contact with a AgNO_3 / NaNO_3 salt melt, at 350°C over 30 minutes.

Subsequently, a two-hour tempering step takes place in a hydrogen gas atmosphere at 600°C, followed by a second two-hour tempering at 600°C, in air.

In a second ion exchange process over 30 minutes at 350°C in the AgNO_3 / NaNO_3 salt melt together with a two-hour tempering step in a hydrogen gas atmosphere at temperatures not exceeding 600°C, small silver particles form inside the glass.

In the following step, at a temperature of 600°C, the glass is subjected to a tensile force to undergo a deformation with a stretch ratio of 4. The deformation achieved in this way creates an absorption band similar to that shown as band C in fig. 1.

3rd execution example

A standard float glass is brought into contact with a AgNO_3 / NaNO_3 salt melt, at 350°C over 30 minutes.

Subsequently, a two-hour tempering step takes place in a hydrogen gas atmosphere at 600°C, followed by a second two-hour tempering at 600°C, in air.

In the following step, at a temperature of 600°C, the glass undergoes a deformation with a stretch ratio of 4. As a consequence of this treatment, an absorption band is created similar to that shown as band A in fig. 1.

In a second ion exchange process over 30 minutes at 350°C in the AgNO_3 / NaNO_3 salt melt together with a two-hour tempering step in a hydrogen gas atmosphere at temperatures not exceeding 525°C, silver particles of a spherical shape form again inside the glass. A second deformation step, performed in the same way as before, brings about a broaden dichroitic absorption band similar to that shown as band C in fig. 1.

4th execution example

A photo-resist mask is applied to a UV polarizer produced after the method according to the invention (e.g., 2nd or 3rd execution example). In a photo-lithographic process this photo-resist layer receives a sort of re-structuring, followed by a five-minute selective etching in a 5% hydrofluoric acid bath, i.e., layers of base material are removed in the lacquer windows while the masked areas undergo no changes at all, and after stripping the photo lacquer, a polarizer in a structured design is completed.

5th execution example

Energy, for example in form of an electron-beam, is locally applied to a UV polarizer produced after the method according to the invention (e.g., 2nd or 3rd execution example). This energy input causes a local heating of glass, which in turn makes the particles re-deforming into their original spherical shape and entails a corresponding shift of the dichroitic bands' maximum positions. As an outcome we get structured design UV polarizers which differ in their spectral maximum positions.

Patent Claims

- (1) Method for producing UV polarizers whose polarizing effect is based on dichroitic absorption characterized in that in a first step metal ions are embedded in a glass body in a near-surface layer; and in a second step the glass is tempered to have the metal ions reduced to and precipitated in form of crystalline particles; and in a third step an after-tempering takes place in a non-reducing atmosphere to transform the particles produced in the second step into particles of a bigger size; and in a fourth step metal ions are embedded in a way similar to that one in the first step; and in a fifth step the glass is tempered again, with the metal ions embedded in the fourth step precipitating in the glass in a near-surface layer in form of crystalline particles that are smaller in size than those created in the third step; and in a sixth step the glass body is deformed at temperatures near the glass transition temperature so that the particles of different sizes are all transformed into particles of revolution-ellipsoidal shapes with varying semiaxis ratios.
- (2) Method according to claim no. 1 characterized in that the method is copied in the first step through to the third step in accordance with claim no. 1, followed by a step in which the glass is deformed in a way as described in the sixth step in claim no. 1, with the large particles being re-shaped into revolution-ellipsoidal ones, followed by the fourth, the fifth and the sixth step each as described in claim no. 1.
- (3) Method according to claim no. 1 characterized in that the method is multi-copied in the first step through to the fifth step each as described in claim no. 1, as long until the particles' size profile shows the specified broad dis-

tribution, followed by the sixth step as described in claim no. 1.

- (4) Method according to claims nos. 1, 2 and 3 characterized in that once all the steps as described in the claims nos. 1, 2 or 3 are completed the glass is tempered at a temperature above a specified lower cooling point and the particles of revolution-ellipsoidal shapes are re-deformed into their original shapes in a limited specific way.
- (5) Method according to claims nos. 1, 2 and 3 characterized in that it is silver, gold, copper and/or aluminum ions, or their mixtures, that are embedded.
- (6) Method according to claim no. 1 characterized in that the reduction process according to the second step as described in claim no. 1 takes place in a reducing atmosphere.
- (7) Method according to claim no. 1 or claim no. 6 characterized in that the reduction process takes place in a hydrogen gas or in a hydrogen/nitrogen gas atmosphere.
- (8) Method according to claim no. 1 characterized in that the reduction process according to the second step as described in claim no. 1 takes place in a non-reducing atmosphere with the metal ions being reduced by substances that are already existent in the glass and have a reducing effect.
- (9) Method according to claim no. 1 or claim no. 2 characterized in that the third step as described in claim no. 1 or claim no. 2 takes place at a temperature above 300°C, but not exceeding 700°C.

- (10) Method according to claim no. 1 or claim no. 2 or claim no. 3 characterized in that the glass is stretched in such a way that it becomes twice or even 30 times as long as it was before drawing.
- (11) Method according to claim no. 1 or claim no. 2 or claim no. 3 or claim no. 10 characterized in that an only narrow heating zone is used in such continuous deforming process, and after drawing the glass is cooled down fast enough to prevent any re-deformation of the revolution-ellipsoidal particles.
- (12) Method according to claims nos. 1 through to 3 characterized in that energy is locally applied to very narrow areas in the glass body's surface causing a specific re-deformation of the revolution-ellipsoidal particles.
- (13) Method according to claims nos. 1 through to 3, or claim no. 12, characterized in that such energy input is made by means of Laser and/or electron beam technology.
- (14) Method according to claims nos. 1 through to 3 characterized in that the glass surface is masked and thin surface layers are etched away from it.
- (15) Method according to claims nos. 1 through to 3, or claim no. 12 or claim no. 13 or claim no. 14, characterized in that such local energy input and/ or such masking and etching away is used to produce polarizers of a structured design.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention relates to a method for producing UV polarizers, according to which spheroid particles situated near the surface of the glass are incorporated into the support material (primarily standard float glass) in a novel arrangement. According to the method for producing UV polarizers, after the introduction of metal ions (e.g., silver ions) into the glass surface, a large size distribution of particles is achieved by multiple alternation of a heat treatment for separating out spherical metal particles, followed by the renewed introduction of metal ions and a subsequent heat treatment. A deformation of the glass produces spheroid particles of various sizes and different semi-axis relationships. The particles are characterized by their large size distribution and are deformed differently in relation to their spheroid shape. In this way UV polarizers are produced which have a wide absorption range since the absorption bands having different maximum positions overlap.

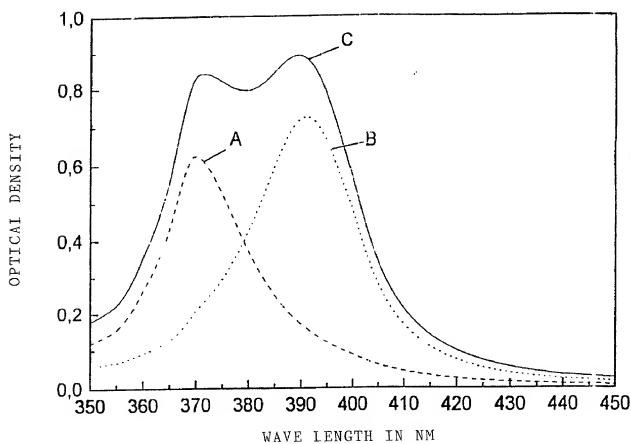


FIGURE 1

CUMMULATIVE DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY
(Includes Reference to PCT International Applications)

ATTORNEYS DOCKET NUMBER
DROST ET AL-2 PCT

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. 120.

U.S. APPLICATIONS		STATUS (Check One)		
U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	U.S. FILING DATE	PATENTED	PENDING	ABANDONED

PCT APPLICATIONS DESIGNATING THE U.S.		
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. SERIAL NUMBER ASSIGNED (if any)

POWER OF ATTORNEY. As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (List name and registration numbers: KURT KELMAN, Registration No. 38,628
ALLISON C. COLLARD, Registration No. 22,532; WILLIAM C. COLLARD, Registration No. 38,411
EDWARD R. FREEDMAN, Registration No. 26,048; FREDERICK J. DORCHAK, Registration No. 29,298
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2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR <u>1-200</u>	FAMILY NAME <u>DROST</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>WOLF-GERNOT</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>HALLE</u>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>GERMANY</u> <u>DEX</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>GERMANY</u>
1	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>LORTZINGBOGEN 29</u>	CITY <u>D-06124 HALLE</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>GERMANY</u>
2	FULL NAME OF INVENTOR <u>2-00</u>	FAMILY NAME <u>BERGER</u>	FIRST GIVEN NAME <u>ANDREAS</u>	SECOND GIVEN NAME
0	RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>HALLE</u>	STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>GERMANY</u> <u>DEX</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>GERMANY</u>
2	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>SCHILLERSTRASSE 50</u>	CITY <u>D-06114 HALLE</u>	STATE & ZIP CODE/COUNTRY <u>GERMANY</u>

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 201 <u>x Wolf-Gernot Drost</u>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 202 <u>x A. Berger</u>
DATE <u>x 01/02/2001</u>	DATE <u>x 01/02/2001</u>

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

METHOD FOR PRODUCING UV POLARIZERS

the specification of which (check only one item below):

☐ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed as United States application

Serial No. _____

on _____

and was amended

on _____

(if applicable).

☒ was filed as PCT international application

Number PCT/DE99/01783

on 17 JUNE 1999

and was amended under PCT Article 19

on _____

(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119:

COUNTRY (if PCT, indicate "PCT")	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119
GERMANY	198 29 970.2	4 JULY 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO